

On boundary behavior of mappings with finite distortion in the plane

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Abstract

In the present paper, it was studied the boundary behavior of the so-called lower Q -homeomorphisms in the plane that are a natural generalization of the quasiconformal mappings. In particular, it was found a series of effective conditions on the function $Q(z)$ for a homeomorphic extension of the given mappings to the boundary by prime ends. The developed theory is applied to mappings with finite distortion by Iwaniec, also to solutions of the Beltrami equations, as well as to finitely bi-Lipschitz mappings that a far-reaching extension of the known classes of isometric and quasiisometric mappings.

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1 Introduction

The problem of the boundary behavior is one of the central topics of the theory of quasiconformal mappings and their generalizations. During the last years, it is intensively studied various classes of mappings with finite distortion in a natural way generalizing conformal, quasiconformal and quasiregular mappings, see e.g. many references in the monographs [16], [18], [20] and [48]. In this case, as it was earlier, the main geometric approach in the modern mapping theory is the method of moduli, see, e.g., the monographs [16], [48], [55], [64], [87], [88] and [90].

One of the main foundations in the present paper is the theory of the boundary behavior by prime ends for the so-called lower Q -homeomorphisms developed here in the first part. The second one is Theorem 3.1 on solutions of the Beltrami equations in [24] that can be reformulated in the following way.

Theorem 1.1. *Let f be a homeomorphism with finite distortion in a domain $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$. Then f is a lower Q -homeomorphism at each point $z_0 \in \overline{D}$ with $Q = K_f$.*

As usual, $K_f(z)$ denotes the **dilatation** of the mapping f at z , namely,

$$K_f(z) = \frac{|f_z| + |f_{\bar{z}}|}{|f_z| - |f_{\bar{z}}|} \quad (1.1)$$

if $f_z \neq 0$, 1 if $f_z = 0$ and ∞ otherwise, where $f_{\bar{z}} = (f_x + if_y)/2$, $f_z = (f_x - if_y)/2$, $z = x + iy$, and f_x and f_y are partial derivatives of f in x and y , correspondingly.

Here we follow Caratheodory [5] in the definition of the **prime ends** for bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and refer readers to Chapter 9 in [7], see also [1] and [54] for the history of the question.

Reducing this case to Theorem 9.3 in [7] for simple connected domains, we obtain the following basic fact for the theory of lower Q -homeomorphisms.

Lemma 1.1. *Each prime end P of a bounded finitely connected domain D in \mathbb{C} contains a chain of cross-cuts σ_m lying on circles $S(z_0, r_m) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_0| = r_m\}$ with $z_0 \in \partial D$ and $r_m \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.*

Remark 1.1. As known, every bounded finitely connected domain D in \mathbb{C} can be mapped by a conformal mapping g_0 onto the so-called circular domain D_0 whose boundary consists of a finite collection of mutually disjoint circles and isolated points, see, e.g., Theorem V.6.2 in [15]. Moreover, isolated singular points of bounded conformal mappings are removable by Theorem 1.2 in [7] due to Weierstrass. Hence isolated points of ∂D correspond to isolated points of ∂D_0 and inversely.

Reducing this case to the Caratheodory theorem, see, e.g., Theorem 9.4 in [7] for simple connected domains, we have a natural one-to-one correspondence between points of ∂D_0 and prime ends of the domain D . Denote by

\overline{D}_P the completion of D with its prime ends and determine in \overline{D}_P the metric $\rho_0(p_1, p_2) = |\tilde{g}_0(p_1) - \tilde{g}_0(p_2)|$ where \tilde{g}_0 is the extension of g_0 to \overline{D}_P mentioned above.

If g_* is another conformal mapping of the domain D on a circular domain D_* , then the corresponding metric $\rho_*(p_1, p_2) = |\tilde{g}_*(p_1) - \tilde{g}_*(p_2)|$ generates the same convergence in \overline{D}_P as the metric ρ_0 because $g_0 \circ g_*^{-1}$ is a conformal mapping between the domains D_* and D_0 that is extended to a homeomorphism between \overline{D}_* and \overline{D}_0 . It is easy to see the latter by applying Theorems 1.2 and 3.2 in [7], see also Lemma 5.3 and Corollary 5.2 in [19], correspondingly, Lemma 6.5 and Corollary 6.12 in [48]. Consequently, the given metrics induce the same topology in the space \overline{D}_P that we will call the **topology of prime ends**.

This topology can be also described in inner terms of the domain D , see, e.g., Section 9.5 in [7], however, we prefer the definition through the metrics because it is more clear, more convenient and it is important for us just metrizability of \overline{D}_P . Note also that the space \overline{D}_P for every bounded finitely connected domain D in \mathbb{C} with the given topology is compact because the closure of the circular domain D_0 is a compact space and by the construction $\tilde{g}_0 : \overline{D}_P \rightarrow \overline{D}_0$ is a homeomorphism.

Later on, we mean the continuity of mappings $f : \overline{D}_P \rightarrow \overline{D}'_P$ just with respect to this topology.

2 On lower Q –homeomorphisms

A continuous mapping γ of an open subset Δ of the real axis \mathbb{R} or a circle into D is called a **dashed line**, see, e.g., Section 6.3 in [48]. Recall that every open set Δ in \mathbb{R} consists of a countable collection of mutually disjoint intervals. This is the motivation for the term.

Given a family Γ of dashed lines γ in complex plane \mathbb{C} , a Borel function $\varrho : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is called **admissible** for Γ , write $\varrho \in \text{adm } \Gamma$, if

$$\int_{\gamma} \varrho \, ds \geq 1 \quad (2.1)$$

for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$. The **(conformal) modulus** of Γ is the quantity

$$M(\Gamma) = \inf_{\varrho \in \text{adm } \Gamma} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \varrho^2(z) \ dm(z) \quad (2.2)$$

where $dm(z)$ corresponds to the Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{C} . We say that a property P holds for **a.e.** (*almost every*) $\gamma \in \Gamma$ if a subfamily of all lines in Γ for which P fails has the modulus zero. Later on, we also say that a Lebesgue measurable function $\varrho : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is **extensively admissible** for Γ , write $\varrho \in \text{ext adm } \Gamma$, if (2.1) holds for a.e. $\gamma \in \Gamma$, see, e.g., Section 9.2 in [48].

The following concept was motivated by Gehring's ring definition of quasiconformality in [9] and first introduced in the paper [26]. Given bounded domains D and D' in \mathbb{C} , $z_0 \in \overline{D}$, and a measurable function $Q : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, we say that a homeomorphism $f : D \rightarrow D'$ is a **lower Q -homeomorphism at the point z_0** if

$$M(f\Sigma_\varepsilon) \geq \inf_{\substack{\varrho \in \text{ext adm } \Sigma_\varepsilon \\ D \cap R_\varepsilon}} \int_{D \cap R_\varepsilon} \frac{\varrho^2(z)}{Q(z)} \ dm(z) \quad (2.3)$$

for every ring $R_\varepsilon = \{z \in \overline{\mathbb{C}} : \varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0\}$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, d_0)$, where $d_0 = \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$, and Σ_ε denotes the family of all intersections of the circles $S(z_0, r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_0| = r\}$, $r \in (\varepsilon, \varepsilon_0)$, with the domain D . We also say that a homeomorphism $f : D \rightarrow D'$ is a **lower Q -homeomorphism** if f is a lower Q -homeomorphism at every point $x_0 \in \overline{D}$.

Recall the criterion for homeomorphisms in \mathbb{C} to be lower Q -homeomorphisms, see Theorem 2.1 in [27], correspondingly, Theorem 9.2 in [48].

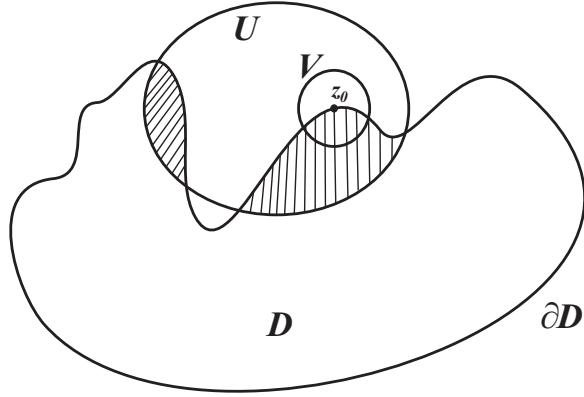
Proposition 2.1. *Let D and D' be bounded domains in \mathbb{C} , $z_0 \in \overline{D}$, and $Q : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be a measurable function. A homeomorphism $f : D \rightarrow D'$ is a lower Q -homeomorphism at z_0 if and only if*

$$M(f\Sigma_\varepsilon) \geq \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{\|Q\|(z_0, r)} \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0), \varepsilon_0 \in (0, d_0), \quad (2.4)$$

where $d_0 = \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$ and $\|Q\|(z_0, r)$ is the L_1 -norm of Q over $D \cap S(z_0, r)$.

3 On regular domains

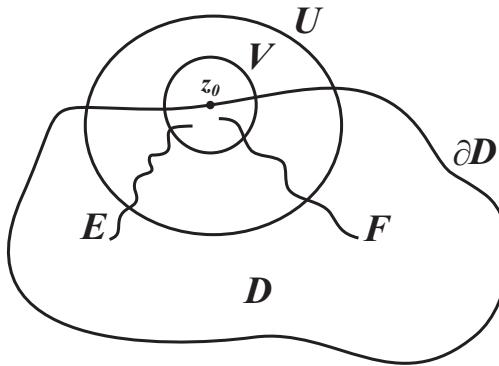
Recall first of all the following topological notion. A domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ is said to be **locally connected at a point** $z_0 \in \partial D$ if, for every neighborhood U of the point z_0 , there is a neighborhood $V \subseteq U$ of z_0 such that $V \cap D$ is connected. Note that every Jordan domain D in \mathbb{C} is locally connected at each point of ∂D , see e.g. [92], p. 66.



We say that ∂D is **weakly flat at a point** $z_0 \in \partial D$ if, for every neighborhood U of the point z_0 and every number $P > 0$, there is a neighborhood $V \subset U$ of z_0 such that

$$M(\Delta(E, F; D)) \geq P \quad (3.1)$$

for all continua E and F in D intersecting ∂U and ∂V . Here and later on, $\Delta(E, F; D)$ denotes the family of all paths $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ connecting E and F in D , i.e. $\gamma(a) \in E$, $\gamma(b) \in F$ and $\gamma(t) \in D$ for all $t \in (a, b)$. We say that the boundary ∂D is **weakly flat** if it is weakly flat at every point in ∂D .



We also say that a point $z_0 \in \partial D$ is **strongly accessible** if, for every neighborhood U of the point z_0 , there exist a compactum E in D , a neighborhood

$V \subset U$ of z_0 and a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$M(\Delta(E, F; D)) \geq \delta \quad (3.2)$$

for all continua F in D intersecting ∂U and ∂V . We say that the boundary ∂D is **strongly accessible** if every point $z_0 \in \partial D$ is strongly accessible.

Here, in the definitions of strongly accessible and weakly flat boundaries, one can take as neighborhoods U and V of a point z_0 only balls (closed or open) centered at z_0 or only neighborhoods of z_0 in another fundamental system of neighborhoods of z_0 .

It is easy to see that if a domain D in \mathbb{C} is weakly flat at a point $z_0 \in \partial D$, then the point z_0 is strongly accessible from D . Moreover, it was proved by us that if a domain D in \mathbb{C} is weakly flat at a point $z_0 \in \partial D$, then D is locally connected at z_0 , see, e.g., Lemma 5.1 in [27] or Lemma 3.15 in [48].

The notions of strong accessibility and weak flatness at boundary points of a domain in \mathbb{C} defined in [26] are localizations and generalizations of the corresponding notions introduced in [46]–[47], cf. with the properties P_1 and P_2 by Väisälä in [88] and also with the quasiconformal accessibility and the quasiconformal flatness by Năkki in [53]. Many theorems on a homeomorphic extension to the boundary of quasiconformal mappings and their generalizations are valid under the condition of weak flatness of boundaries. The condition of strong accessibility plays a similar role for a continuous extension of the mappings to the boundary. In particular, recently we have proved the following significant statements, see either Theorem 10.1 (Lemma 6.1) in [27] or Theorem 9.8 (Lemma 9.4) in [48].

Proposition 3.1. *Let D and D' be bounded domains in \mathbb{C} , $Q : D \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ a measurable function and $f : D \rightarrow D'$ a lower Q -homeomorphism in ∂D . Suppose that the domain D is locally connected on ∂D and that the domain D' has a (strongly accessible) weakly flat boundary. If*

$$\int_0^{\delta(z_0)} \frac{dr}{\|Q\|(z_0, r)} = \infty \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (3.3)$$

for some $\delta(z_0) \in (0, d(z_0))$ where $d(z_0) = \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$ and

$$\|Q\|(z_0, r) = \int_{S(z_0, r)} Q(z) \, ds ,$$

then f has a (continuous) homeomorphic extension $\bar{f} : \overline{D} \rightarrow \overline{D'}$.

A domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ is called a **quasiextremal distance domain**, abbr. **QED-domain**, see [10], if

$$M(\Delta(E, F; \overline{\mathbb{C}})) \leq K \cdot M(\Delta(E, F; D)) \quad (3.4)$$

for some $K \geq 1$ and all pairs of nonintersecting continua E and F in D .

It is well known, see, e.g., Theorem 10.12 in [88], that

$$M(\Delta(E, F; \mathbb{C})) \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \log \frac{R}{r} \quad (3.5)$$

for any sets E and F in \mathbb{C} intersecting all the circles $S(z_0, \rho)$, $\rho \in (r, R)$. Hence a QED-domain has a weakly flat boundary. One example in [48], Section 3.8, shows that the inverse conclusion is not true even among simply connected plane domains.

A domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ is called a **uniform domain** if each pair of points z_1 and $z_2 \in D$ can be joined with a rectifiable curve γ in D such that

$$s(\gamma) \leq a \cdot |z_1 - z_2| \quad (3.6)$$

and

$$\min_{i=1,2} s(\gamma(z_i, z)) \leq b \cdot d(z, \partial D) \quad (3.7)$$

for all $z \in \gamma$ where $\gamma(z_i, z)$ is the portion of γ bounded by z_i and z , see [51]. It is known that every uniform domain is a QED-domain but there exist QED-domains that are not uniform, see [10]. Bounded convex domains and bounded domains with smooth boundaries are simple examples of uniform domains and, consequently, QED-domains as well as domains with weakly flat boundaries.

In the mapping theory and in the theory of differential equations, it is often applied the so-called Lipschitz domains whose boundaries are weakly flat.

Recall first that a map $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ between metric spaces X and Y is said to be **Lipschitz** provided $\text{dist}(\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2)) \leq M \cdot \text{dist}(x_1, x_2)$ for some $M < \infty$ and for all x_1 and $x_2 \in X$. The map φ is called **bi-Lipschitz** if, in addition, $M^* \text{dist}(x_1, x_2) \leq \text{dist}(\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2))$ for some $M^* > 0$ and for all x_1 and $x_2 \in X$. Later on, X and Y are subsets of \mathbb{C} with the Euclidean distance.

It is said that a domain D in \mathbb{C} is **Lipschitz** if every point $z_0 \in \partial D$ has a neighborhood U that can be mapped by a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism φ onto the unit disk \mathbb{D} in \mathbb{C} in such a way that $\varphi(\partial D \cap U)$ is the intersection of \mathbb{D} with a coordinate axes and $f(z_0) = 0$, see, e.g., [55]. Note that bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms are quasiconformal and hence the Lipschitz domains have weakly flat boundaries.

4 On continuous extension of lower Q -homeomorphisms

Lemma 4.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphis. If*

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{||Q||(z_0, r)} = \infty \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (4.1)$$

where $0 < \varepsilon_0 < d_0 = \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$ and

$$||Q||(z_0, r) = \int_{S(z_0, r)} Q \, ds, \quad (4.2)$$

then f can be extended to a continuous mapping of \overline{D}_P onto $\overline{D'}_P$.

Proof. With no loss of generality we may assume that D' is a circular domain and, thus, $\overline{D'}_P = \overline{D'}$. By metrizability and compactness of $\overline{D'}$, it suffices to prove that, for each prime end P of the domain D , the cluster set

$$L = C(P, f) := \left\{ \zeta \in \mathbb{C} : \zeta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_n), z_n \rightarrow P, z_n \in D, n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}$$

consists of a single point $\zeta_0 \in \partial D'$.

Note that $L \neq \emptyset$ by compactness of the set $\overline{D'}$, and L is a subset of $\partial D'$, see, e.g., Proposition 2.5 in [68] or Proposition 13.5 in [48]. Let us assume that there

is at least two points ζ_0 and $\zeta_* \in L$. Set $U = B(\zeta_0, r_0) = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{C} : |\zeta - \zeta_0| < r_0\}$ where $0 < r_0 < |\zeta_* - \zeta_0|$.

Let σ_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$, be a chain of cross-cuts of D in the prime end P lying on circles $S_k = S(z_0, r_k)$ from Lemma 1.1 where $z_0 \in \partial D$. Let D_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$ be the domains associated with σ_k . Then there exist points ζ_k and ζ_k^* in the domains $D'_k = f(D_k)$ such that $|\zeta_0 - \zeta_k| < r_0$ and $|\zeta_0 - \zeta_k^*| > r_0$ and, moreover, $\zeta_k \rightarrow \zeta_0$ and $\zeta_k^* \rightarrow \zeta_*$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Let C_k be continuous curves joining ζ_k and ζ_k^* in D'_k . Note that by the construction $\partial U \cap C_k \neq \emptyset$.

By the condition of strong accessibility of the point ζ_0 , there is a continuum $E \subset D'$ and a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$M(\Delta(E, C_k; D')) \geq \delta$$

for all large enough k .

Without loss of generality, we may assume that the latter condition holds for all $k = 1, 2, \dots$. Note that $C = f^{-1}(E)$ is a compact subset of D and hence $\varepsilon_0 = \text{dist}(z_0, C) > 0$. Again, with no loss of generality, we may assume that $r_k < \varepsilon_0$ for all $k = 1, 2, \dots$

Let Γ_m be a family of all continuous curves in $D \setminus D_m$ joining the circle $S_0 = S(z_0, \varepsilon_0)$ and $\overline{\sigma_m}$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$. Note that by the construction $C_k \subset D'_k \subset D'_m$ for all $m \leq k$ and, thus, by the principle of minorization $M(f(\Gamma_m)) \geq \delta$ for all $m = 1, 2, \dots$

On the other hand, the quantity $M(f(\Gamma_m))$ is equal to the capacity of the condenser in D' with facings $\overline{D'_m}$ and $\overline{f(D \setminus B_0)}$ where $B_0 = B(z_0, \varepsilon_0)$, see, e.g., [79]. Thus, by the principle of minorization and Theorem 3.13 in [93]

$$M(f(\Gamma_m)) \leq \frac{1}{(f(\Sigma_m))}$$

where Σ_m is the collection of all intersections of the domain D and the spheres $S(z_0, \rho)$, $\rho \in (r_m, \varepsilon_0)$, because $f(\Sigma_m) \subset \Sigma(f(S_m), f(S_0))$ where $\Sigma(f(S_m), f(S_0))$ consists of all closed subsets of D' separating $f(S_m)$ and $f(S_0)$. Finally, by the condition (4.1) we obtain that $M(f(\Gamma_m)) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

The obtained contradiction disproves the assumption that the cluster set $C(P, f)$ consists of more than one point. \square

5 Extension of inverse maps of lower Q -homeomorphisms

The base for the proof on extending the inverse mappings of lower Q -homeomorphism by prime ends in the plane is the following fact on the cluster sets.

Lemma 5.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} , and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism. Denote by P_1 and P_2 different prime ends of the domain D and by σ_m , $m = 1, 2, \dots$, a chain of cross-cuts in the prime end P_1 from Lemma 1.1, lying on circles $S(z_1, r_m)$, $z_1 \in \partial D$, with associated domains d_m . Suppose that Q is integrable over $D \cap S(z_1, r)$ for a set E of numbers $r \in (0, \delta)$ of a positive linear measure where $\delta = r_{m_0}$ and m_0 is a minimal number such that the domain d_{m_0} does not contain sequences of points converging to P_2 . If $\partial D'$ is weakly flat, then*

$$C(P_1, f) \cap C(P_2, f) = \emptyset. \quad (5.1)$$

Note that in view of metrizability of the completion \overline{D}_P of the domain D with prime ends, see Remark 1.1, the number m_0 in Lemma 5.1 always exists.

Proof. Let us choose $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta)$ such that $E_0 := \{r \in E : r \in (\varepsilon, \delta)\}$ has a positive linear measure. Such a choice is possible in view of subadditivity of the linear measure and the exhaustion $E = \cup E_m$ where $E_m = \{r \in E : r \in (1/m, \delta)\}$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$. Note that by Proposition 2.1

$$M(f(\Sigma_\varepsilon)) > 0 \quad (5.2)$$

where Σ_ε is the family of all surfaces $D(r) = D \cap S(z_1, r)$, $r \in (\varepsilon, \delta)$.

Let us assume that $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \emptyset$ where $C_i = C(P_i, f)$, $i = 1, 2$. By the construction there is $m_1 > m_0$ such that σ_{m_1} lies on the circle $S(z_1, r_{m_1})$ with $r_{m_1} < \varepsilon$. Let $d_0 = d_{m_1}$ and $d_* \subseteq D \setminus d_{m_0}$ be a domain associated with a chain of cross-cuts in the prime end P_2 . Let $\zeta_0 \in C_1 \cap C_2$. Choose $r_0 > 0$ such that $S(\zeta_0, r_0) \cap f(d_0) \neq \emptyset$ and $S(\zeta_0, r_0) \cap f(d_*) \neq \emptyset$.

Set $\Gamma = \Delta(\overline{d_0}, \overline{d_*}; D)$. Correspondingly (5.2), by the principle of minorization and Theorem 3.13 in [93],

$$M(f(\Gamma)) \leq \frac{1}{M(f(\Sigma_\varepsilon))} < \infty. \quad (5.3)$$

Let $M_0 > M(f(\Gamma))$ be a finite number. By the condition of the lemma, $\partial D'$ is weakly flat and hence there is $r_* \in (0, r_0)$ such that

$$M(\Delta(E, F; D')) \geq M_0$$

for all continua E and F in D' intersecting the circles $S(\zeta_0, r_0)$ and $S(\zeta_0, r_*)$. However, these circles can be joined by continuous curves c_1 and c_2 in the domains $f(d_0)$ and $f(d_*)$, correspondingly, and, in particular, for these curves

$$M_0 \leq M(\Delta(c_1, c_2; D')) \leq M(f(\Gamma)). \quad (5.4)$$

The obtained contradiction disproves the assumption that $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \emptyset$. \square

Theorem 5.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism with $Q \in L^1(D)$. Then f^{-1} can be extended to a continuous mapping of \overline{D}'_P onto \overline{D}_P .*

Proof. By Remark 1.1, we may assume with no loss of generality that D' is a circular domain, $\overline{D}'_P = \overline{D}'$; $C(\zeta_0, f^{-1}) \neq \emptyset$ for every $\zeta_0 \in \partial D'$ because \overline{D}_P is metrizable and compact. Moreover, $C(\zeta_0, f^{-1}) \cap D = \emptyset$, see, e.g., Proposition 2.5 in [68] or Proposition 13.5 in [48].

Let us assume that there is at least two different prime ends P_1 and P_2 in $C(\zeta_0, f^{-1})$. Then $\zeta_0 \in C(P_1, f) \cap C(P_2, f)$ and, thus, (5.1) does not hold. Let $z_1 \in \partial D$ be a point corresponding to P_1 from Lemma 1.1. Note that

$$E = \{r \in (0, \delta) : Q|_{D \cap S(z_1, r)} \in L^1(D \cap S(z_1, r))\} \quad (5.5)$$

has a positive linear measure for every $\delta > 0$ by the Fubini theorem, see, e.g., [77], because $Q \in L^1(D)$. The obtained contradiction with Lemma 5.1 shows that $C(\zeta_0, f^{-1})$ contains only one prime end of D .

Thus, we have the extension g of f^{-1} to \overline{D}' such that $C(\partial D', f^{-1}) \subseteq \overline{D}_P \setminus D$. Really $C(\partial D', f^{-1}) = \overline{D}_P \setminus D$. Indeed, if P_0 is a prime end of D , then there is a sequence z_n in D being convergent to P_0 . We may assume without loss of generality that $z_n \rightarrow z_0 \in \partial D$ and $f(z_n) \rightarrow \zeta_0 \in \partial D'$ because \overline{D} and \overline{D}' are compact. Hence $P_0 \in C(\zeta_0, f^{-1})$.

Finally, let us show that the extended mapping $g : \overline{D}' \rightarrow \overline{D}_P$ is continuous. Indeed, let $\zeta_n \rightarrow \zeta_0$ in \overline{D}' . If $\zeta_0 \in D'$, then the statement is obvious. If $\zeta_0 \in \partial D'$,

then take $\zeta_n^* \in D'$ such that $|\zeta_n - \zeta_n^*| < 1/n$ and $\rho(g(\zeta_n), g(\zeta_n^*)) < 1/n$ where ρ is one of the metrics in Remark 1.1. Note that by the construction $g(\zeta_n^*) \rightarrow g(\zeta_0)$ because $\zeta_n^* \rightarrow \zeta_0$. Consequently, $g(\zeta_n) \rightarrow g(\zeta_0)$, too. \square

Theorem 5.2. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} . If $f : D \rightarrow D'$ is a lower Q -homeomorphism with condition (4.1), then f^{-1} can be extended to a continuous mapping of \overline{D}'_P onto \overline{D}_P .*

Proof. Indeed, by Lemma 9.2 in [27] or Lemma 9.6 in [48], condition (4.1) implies that

$$\int_0^\delta \frac{dr}{||Q||(\zeta_0, r)} = \infty \quad \forall \zeta_0 \in \partial D \quad \forall \delta \in (0, \varepsilon_0) \quad (5.6)$$

and, thus, the set

$$E = \{r \in (0, \delta) : Q|_{D \cap S(\zeta_0, r)} \in L^1(D \cap S(\zeta_0, r))\} \quad (5.7)$$

has a positive linear measure for all $\zeta_0 \in \partial D$ and all $\delta \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$. The rest of arguments is perfectly similar to one in the proof of Theorem 5.1. \square

6 On functions of finite mean oscillation

Recall that a real-valued function u in a domain D in \mathbb{C} is said to be of **bounded mean oscillation** in D , abbr. $u \in \text{BMO}(D)$, or simply $u \in \text{BMO}$ if $u \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(D)$ and

$$\|u\|_* := \sup_B \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |u(z) - u_B| dm(z) < \infty, \quad (6.1)$$

where the supremum is taken over all discs B in D , $dm(z)$ corresponds to the Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{C} and u_B is the average of u over B . We write $u \in \text{BMO}_{\text{loc}}(D)$ if $u \in \text{BMO}(U)$ for every relatively compact subdomain U of D (we also write BMO or BMO_{loc} if it is clear from the context what D is).

The class BMO was introduced by John and Nirenberg in the paper [23] and soon became an important concept in harmonic analysis, partial differential equations and related areas, see, e.g., [17] and [60].

A function φ in BMO is said to have **vanishing mean oscillation** (abbreviated as $\varphi \in \mathbf{VMO}$), if the supremum in (6.1) taken over all disks B in D with $|B| < \varepsilon$ converges to 0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. VMO was introduced by Sarason in [78]. Note that a large number of papers are devoted to the existence, uniqueness and properties of solutions for various kinds of differential equations and, in particular, of elliptic type with coefficients of the class VMO, see, e.g., [6, 21, 49, 56, 61].

Following the paper [19], see also the monographs [16] and [48], we say that a function $\varphi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has **finite mean oscillation** at a point $z_0 \in D$ if

$$\overline{\lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \quad \mathfrak{f}_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} |\varphi(z) - \tilde{\varphi}_\varepsilon(z_0)| dm(z) < \infty, \quad (6.2)$$

where

$$\tilde{\varphi}_\varepsilon(z_0) = \mathfrak{f}_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} \varphi(z) dm(z) \quad (6.3)$$

is the mean value of the function $\varphi(z)$ over the disk $B(z_0, \varepsilon)$. Note that the condition (6.2) includes the assumption that φ is integrable in some neighborhood of the point z_0 . We say also that a function $\varphi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is of **finite mean oscillation in D** , abbr. $\varphi \in \mathbf{FMO}(D)$ or simply $\varphi \in \mathbf{FMO}$, if $\varphi \in \mathbf{FMO}(z_0)$ for all points $z_0 \in D$. We write $\varphi \in \mathbf{FMO}(\overline{D})$ if φ is given in a domain G in \mathbb{C} such that $\overline{D} \subset G$ and $\varphi \in \mathbf{FMO}(z_0)$ for all $z_0 \in \overline{D}$.

The following statement is obvious by the triangle inequality.

Proposition 6.1. *If, for a collection of numbers $\varphi_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$,*

$$\overline{\lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \quad \mathfrak{f}_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} |\varphi(z) - \varphi_\varepsilon| dm(z) < \infty, \quad (6.4)$$

then φ is of finite mean oscillation at z_0 .

In particular choosing in Proposition 6.1, $\varphi_\varepsilon \equiv 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, we obtain the following.

Corollary 6.1. *If, for a point $z_0 \in D$,*

$$\overline{\lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \quad \mathfrak{f}_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} |\varphi(z)| dm(z) < \infty, \quad (6.5)$$

then φ has finite mean oscillation at z_0 .

Recall that a point $z_0 \in D$ is called a **Lebesgue point** of a function $\varphi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if φ is integrable in a neighborhood of z_0 and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \text{f} \int_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} |\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_0)| dm(z) = 0. \quad (6.6)$$

It is known that, almost every point in D is a Lebesgue point for every function $\varphi \in L^1(D)$. Thus, we have by Proposition 6.1 the following corollary showing that the FMO condition is natural.

Corollary 6.2. *Every locally integrable function $\varphi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has a finite mean oscillation at almost every point in D .*

Remark 6.1. Note that the function $\varphi(z) = \log(1/|z|)$ belongs to BMO in the unit disk \mathbb{D} in \mathbb{C} , see, e.g., [60], p. 5, and hence also to FMO. However, $\tilde{\varphi}_\varepsilon(0) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, showing that condition (6.5) is only sufficient but not necessary for a function φ to be of finite mean oscillation at z_0 . Clearly, $\text{BMO}(D) \subset \text{BMO}_{\text{loc}}(D) \subset \text{FMO}(D)$ and as well-known $\text{BMO}_{\text{loc}} \subset L_{\text{loc}}^p$ for all $p \in [1, \infty)$, see, e.g., [23]. However, FMO is not a subclass of L_{loc}^p for any $p > 1$ but only L_{loc}^1 , see examples in [48], p. 211. Thus, the class FMO is essentially wider than BMO_{loc} .

Versions of the next lemma has been first proved for the class BMO in the planar case in [72] and then in the space case in [47]. For the FMO case, see the papers [19] and [70] and also the monographs [16] and [48].

Lemma 6.1. *Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C} and let $\varphi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative function of the class $\text{FMO}(z_0)$ for some $z_0 \in D$. Then*

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0} \frac{\varphi(z) dm(z)}{\left(|z - z_0| \log \frac{1}{|z - z_0|}\right)^2} = O\left(\log \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad (6.7)$$

for some $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, \delta_0)$ where $\delta_0 = \min(e^{-e}, d_0)$, $d_0 = \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$.

7 Homeomorphic extension of lower Q -homeomorphisms

Combining Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 5.2, we obtain the next conclusion.

Theorem 7.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism with*

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{||Q||(\bar{z}_0, r)} = \infty \quad \forall \bar{z}_0 \in \partial D \quad (7.1)$$

where $0 < \varepsilon_0 < d_0 = \sup_{z \in D} |z - \bar{z}_0|$ and

$$||Q||(\bar{z}_0, r) = \int_{S(\bar{z}_0, r)} Q \, ds.$$

Then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto $\overline{D'}_P$.

Corollary 7.1. *In particular, the conclusion of Theorem 7.1 holds if*

$$q_{\bar{z}_0}(r) = O\left(\log \frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \forall \bar{z}_0 \in \partial D \quad (7.2)$$

as $r \rightarrow 0$ where $q_{\bar{z}_0}(r)$ is the average of Q over the circle $|z - \bar{z}_0| = r$.

Using Lemma 2.2 in [70], see also Lemma 7.4 in [48], by Theorem 7.1 we obtain the following general lemma that, in turn, makes possible to obtain new criteria in a great number.

Lemma 7.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism. Suppose that*

$$\int_{D(\bar{z}_0, \varepsilon)} Q(z) \cdot \psi_{\bar{z}_0, \varepsilon}^2(|z - \bar{z}_0|) \, dm(z) = o(I_{\bar{z}_0}^2(\varepsilon)) \quad \forall \bar{z}_0 \in \partial D \quad (7.3)$$

as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ where $D(\bar{z}_0, \varepsilon) = \{z \in D : \varepsilon < |z - \bar{z}_0| < \varepsilon_0\}$ for $0 < \varepsilon_0 < d(\bar{z}_0) = \sup_{z \in D} |z - \bar{z}_0|$ and where $\psi_{\bar{z}_0, \varepsilon}(t) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, is a two-parameter family of measurable functions such that

$$0 < I_{\bar{z}_0}(\varepsilon) := \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon_0} \psi_{\bar{z}_0, \varepsilon}(t) \, dt < \infty \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0).$$

Then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto $\overline{D'}_P$.

Remark 7.1. Note that (7.3) holds, in particular, if

$$\int_{B(\bar{z}_0, \varepsilon_0)} Q(z) \cdot \psi^2(|z - \bar{z}_0|) \, dm(z) < \infty \quad \forall \bar{z}_0 \in \partial D \quad (7.4)$$

where $B(z_0, \varepsilon_0) = \{z \in D : |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0\}$ and where $\psi(t) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a measurable function such that $I_{z_0}(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. In other words, for the extendability of f to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P , it suffices the integrals in (7.4) to be convergent for some nonnegative function $\psi(t)$ that is locally integrable on $(0, \infty)$ but it has a non-integrable singularity at zero.

Note also that it is not only Lemma 7.1 follows from Theorem 7.1 but, inversely, Theorem 7.1 follows from Lemma 7.1, too. Indeed, for the function

$$\psi_{z_0}(t) = \begin{cases} 1/\|Q\|(z_0, t), & t \in (0, \varepsilon_0), \\ 0, & t \in [\varepsilon_0, \infty), \end{cases} \quad (7.5)$$

we have by the Fubini theorem that

$$\int_{S(z_0, \varepsilon)} Q(z) \cdot \psi_{z_0}^2(|z - z_0|) dm(z) = \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{\|Q\|(z_0, r)}. \quad (7.6)$$

Thus, Theorem 7.1 is equivalent to Lemma 7.1 but each of them is sometimes more convenient for applications than another one.

Choosing in Lemma 7.1 $\psi(t) := \frac{1}{t \log 1/t}$ and applying Lemma 6.1, we obtain the next result.

Theorem 7.2. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism. If $Q(z)$ has finite mean oscillation at every point $z_0 \in \partial D$, then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .*

Corollary 7.2. *In particular, the conclusion of Theorem 7.2 holds if*

$$\overline{\lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} Q(z) dm(z) < \infty \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (7.7)$$

Corollary 7.3. *The conclusion of Theorem 7.2 holds if every point $z_0 \in \partial D$ is a Lebesgue point of the function $Q : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$.*

The next statement also follows from Lemma 7.1 under the choice $\psi(t) = 1/t$.

Theorem 7.3. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C}*

and $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism. If, for some $\varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon(z_0) > 0$,

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0} Q(z) \frac{dm(z)}{|z - z_0|^2} = o\left(\left[\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]^2\right) \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (7.8)$$

as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .

Remark 7.2. Choosing in Lemma 7.1 the function $\psi(t) = 1/(t \log 1/t)$ instead of $\psi(t) = 1/t$, (7.8) can be replaced by the more weak condition

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0} \frac{Q(z) dm(z)}{|z - z_0| \log \frac{1}{|z - z_0|}} = o\left(\left[\log \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]^2\right) \quad (7.9)$$

and (7.2) by the condition

$$q_{z_0}(r) = o\left(\log \frac{1}{r} \log \log \frac{1}{r}\right). \quad (7.10)$$

Of course, we could to give here the whole scale of the corresponding condition of the logarithmic type using suitable functions $\psi(t)$.

Theorem 7.1 has a magnitude of other fine consequences, for instance:

Theorem 7.4. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a lower Q -homeomorphism with*

$$\int_D \Phi(Q(z)) dm(z) < \infty \quad (7.11)$$

for a nondecreasing convex function $\Phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\int_{\delta_*}^{\infty} \frac{d\tau}{\tau \Phi^{-1}(\tau)} = \infty \quad (7.12)$$

for $\delta_* > \Phi(0)$. Then f is extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .

Indeed, by Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 3.2 in [76], (7.11) and (7.12) imply (7.1) and, thus, Theorem 7.4 is a direct consequence of Theorem 7.1.

Corollary 7.4. *In particular, the conclusion of Theorem 7.2 holds if*

$$\int_D e^{\alpha Q(z)} dm(z) < \infty \quad (7.13)$$

for some $\alpha > 0$.

Remark 7.3. By Theorem 2.1 in [76], see also Proposition 2.3 in [71], (7.12) is equivalent to every of the conditions from the following series:

$$\int_{\delta}^{\infty} H'(t) \frac{dt}{t} = \infty, \quad \delta > 0, \quad (7.14)$$

$$\int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{dH(t)}{t} = \infty, \quad \delta > 0, \quad (7.15)$$

$$\int_{\delta}^{\infty} H(t) \frac{dt}{t^2} = \infty, \quad \delta > 0, \quad (7.16)$$

$$\int_0^{\Delta} H\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt = \infty, \quad \Delta > 0, \quad (7.17)$$

$$\int_{\delta_0}^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{H^{-1}(\eta)} = \infty, \quad \delta_0 > H(0), \quad (7.18)$$

where

$$H(t) = \log \Phi(t). \quad (7.19)$$

Here the integral in (7.15) is understood as the Lebesgue–Stieltjes integral and the integrals in (7.14) and (7.16)–(7.18) as the ordinary Lebesgue integrals.

It is necessary to give one more explanation. From the right hand sides in the conditions (7.14)–(7.18) we have in mind $+\infty$. If $\Phi(t) = 0$ for $t \in [0, t_*]$, then $H(t) = -\infty$ for $t \in [0, t_*]$ and we complete the definition $H'(t) = 0$ for $t \in [0, t_*]$. Note, the conditions (7.15) and (7.16) exclude that t_* belongs to the interval of integrability because in the contrary case the left hand sides in (7.15) and (7.16) are either equal to $-\infty$ or indeterminate. Hence we may assume in (7.14)–(7.17) that $\delta > t_0$, correspondingly, $\Delta < 1/t_0$ where $t_0 := \sup_{\Phi(t)=0} t$, set $t_0 = 0$ if $\Phi(0) > 0$.

The most interesting of the above conditions is (7.16) that can be rewritten in the form:

$$\int_{\delta}^{\infty} \log \Phi(t) \frac{dt}{t^2} = \infty. \quad (7.20)$$

Finally, note that if a domain D in \mathbb{C} is locally connected on its boundary, then there is a natural one-to-one correspondence between prime ends of D and boundary points of D . Thus, if D and D' are in addition locally connected on their boundaries in theorems of Sections 4 and 5, then f is extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D} onto $\overline{D'}$. We obtained before it similar results when $\partial D'$ was weakly flat which is a more strong condition than local connectivity of D' on its boundary, see, e.g., [24] and [25].

As known, every Jordan domain D in \mathbb{C} is locally connected on its boundary, see, e.g., [92], p. 66. It is easy to see, the latter implies that every bounded finitely connected domain D in \mathbb{C} whose boundary consists of mutually disjoint Jordan curves and isolated points is also locally connected on its boundary.

Inversely, every bounded finitely connected domain D in \mathbb{C} which is locally connected on its boundary has a boundary consisting of mutually disjoint Jordan curves and isolated points. Indeed, every such a domain D can be mapped by a conformal mapping f onto the so-called circular domain D_* bounded by a finite collection of mutually disjoint circles and isolated points, see, e.g., Theorem V.6.2 in [15], that is extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D} onto \overline{D}_* .

Note also that, under every homeomorphism f between domains D and D' in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$, there is a natural one-to-one correspondence between components of their boundaries ∂D and $\partial D'$, see, e.g., Lemma 5.3 in [19] or Lemma 6.5 in [48]. Thus, if a bounded domain D in \mathbb{C} is finitely connected and D' is bounded, then D' is finitely connected, too.

8 Boundary behavior of mappings with finite distortion

Recall that a homeomorphism f between domains D and D' in \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 2$, is called of **finite distortion** if $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}$ and

$$\|f'(x)\|^n \leq K(x) \cdot J_f(x) \quad (8.1)$$

with some a.e. finite function K where $f'(x)$ denotes the Jacobian matrix of f at $x \in D$ if it exists, $J_f(x) = \det f'(x)$ is the Jacobian of f at x , and $\|f'(x)\|$ is the operator norm of $f'(x)$, i.e.,

$$\|f'(x)\| = \max\{|f'(x)h| : h \in \mathbb{R}^n, |h| = 1\}. \quad (8.2)$$

In the complex plane $\|f'\| = |f_z| + |f_{\bar{z}}|$ and $J_f = |f_z|^2 - |f_{\bar{z}}|^2$, i.e., (8.1) is equivalent to the condition that $K_f(z) < \infty$ a.e., see (1.1).

First this notion was introduced on the plane for $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,2}$ in the work [22]. Later on, this condition was replaced by $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}$ but with the additional condition $J_f \in L_{\text{loc}}^1$ in the monograph [20]. The theory of the mappings with finite distortion had many successors, see many relevant references in the monographs [16], [18], [20] and [48]. They had as predecessors of the mappings with bounded distortion, see [63], and also [89], in other words, the quasiregular mappings, see, e.g., [17], [49], [64] and [90]. They are also closely connected to the earlier mappings with the bounded Dirichlet integral, see, e.g., the monographs [44], [83] and [84], and the mappings quasiconformal in the mean which had a rich history, see, e.g., [2]–[4], [11]–[14], [30]–[43], [57]–[59], [65]–[67], [81]–[82], [85]–[86], [94] and [95].

Note that the above additional condition $J_f \in L_{\text{loc}}^1$ in the definition of the mappings with finite distortion can be omitted for homeomorphisms. Indeed, for each homeomorphism f between domains D and D' in \mathbb{R}^n with the first partial derivatives a.e. in D , there is a set E of the Lebesgue measure zero such that f satisfies (N) -property by Lusin on $D \setminus E$ and

$$\int_A J_f(x) dm(x) = |f(A)| \quad (8.3)$$

for every Borel set $A \subset D \setminus E$, see, e.g., 3.1.4, 3.1.8 and 3.2.5 in [8].

On the basis of Theorem 1.1 and the corresponding results on lower Q -homeomorphisms in Sections 5 and 6, we obtain the following conclusions on the boundary behavior of mappings with finite distortion.

Theorem 8.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C}*

and $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a homeomorphism of finite distortion with $K_f \in L^1(D)$. Then f^{-1} can be extended to a continuous mapping of \overline{D}'_P onto \overline{D}_P .

It is sufficient to assume in Theorem 8.1 that K_f is integrable only in a neighborhood of ∂D and even more weak conditions on K_f due to Lemma 5.1.

However, any degree of integrability of K_f cannot guarantee a continuous extension of the direct mappings f to the boundary, see an example in the proof of Proposition 6.3 in [48]. Conditions for it have a perfectly different nature. The principal related result is the following.

Theorem 8.2. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} , $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a homeomorphism of finite distortion with condition*

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{\|K_f\|(z_0, r)} = \infty \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (8.4)$$

where $0 < \varepsilon_0 < d_0 = \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$ and

$$\|K_f\|(z_0, r) = \int_{S(z_0, r)} K_f ds. \quad (8.5)$$

Then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .

Here we assume that K_f is extended by zero outside of the domain D .

Corollary 8.1. *In particular, the conclusion of Theorem 8.2 holds if*

$$k_{z_0}(r) = O\left(\log \frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (8.6)$$

as $r \rightarrow 0$ where $k_{z_0}(r)$ is the average of K_f over the circle $|z - z_0| = r$.

Lemma 8.1. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a homeomorphism with finite distortion. Suppose that*

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0} K_f(z) \cdot \psi_{z_0, \varepsilon}^2(|z - z_0|) dm(z) = o(I_{z_0}^2(\varepsilon)) \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (8.7)$$

as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ where $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \sup_{z \in D} |z - z_0|$ and where $\psi_{z_0, \varepsilon}(t) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, is a two-parameter family of measurable functions such that

$$0 < I_{z_0}(\varepsilon) := \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon_0} \psi_{z_0, \varepsilon}(t) dt < \infty \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0).$$

Then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .

Theorem 8.3. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a homeomorphism with finite distortion. If $K_f(z)$ has finite mean oscillation at every point $z_0 \in \partial D$, then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .*

In fact, here it is sufficient $K_f(z)$ to have a dominant of finite mean oscillation in a neighborhood of every point $z_0 \in \partial D$.

Corollary 8.2. *In particular, the conclusion of Theorem 8.3 holds if*

$$\overline{\lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \quad \mathfrak{f}_{B(z_0, \varepsilon)} K_f(z) dm(z) < \infty \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (8.8)$$

Theorem 8.4. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a homeomorphism with finite distortion such that*

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0} K_f(z) \frac{dm(z)}{|z - z_0|^2} = o\left(\left[\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]^2\right) \quad \forall z_0 \in \partial D \quad (8.9)$$

Then f can be extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto \overline{D}'_P .

Remark 8.1. Choosing in Lemma 7.1 the function $\psi(t) = 1/(t \log 1/t)$ instead of $\psi(t) = 1/t$, (8.9) can be replaced by the more weak condition

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |z - z_0| < \varepsilon_0} \frac{K_f(z) dm(z)}{\left(|z - z_0| \log \frac{1}{|z - z_0|}\right)^2} = o\left(\left[\log \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]^2\right). \quad (8.10)$$

Of course, we could give here the whole scale of the corresponding conditions of the logarithmic type using suitable functions $\psi(t)$. In particular, condition (8.6) can be weakened with the help of Theorem 8.2 by condition

$$k_{z_0}(r) = O\left(\log \frac{1}{r} \log \log \frac{1}{r}\right). \quad (8.11)$$

Theorem 8.2 has a magnitude of other fine consequences, for instance:

Theorem 8.5. *Let D and D' be bounded finitely connected domains in \mathbb{C} and let $f : D \rightarrow D'$ be a homeomorphism with finite distortion such that*

$$\int_D \Phi(K_f(z)) dm(z) < \infty \quad (8.12)$$

for a nondecreasing convex function $\Phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\int_{\delta_*}^{\infty} \frac{d\tau}{\tau \Phi^{-1}(\tau)} = \infty \quad (8.13)$$

for $\delta_* > \Phi(0)$. Then f is extended to a homeomorphism of \overline{D}_P onto $\overline{D'}_P$.

Corollary 8.3. *In particular, the conclusion of Theorem 7.4 holds if*

$$\int_D e^{\alpha K_f(z)} dm(z) < \infty \quad (8.14)$$

for some $\alpha > 0$.

Remark 8.2. Note that the condition (8.13) is not only sufficient but also necessary for a continuous extension to the boundary of the mappings f with integral restrictions of the form (8.12), see, e.g., Theorem 5.1 and Remark 5.1 in [29].

9 Boundary behavior of finitely bi-Lipschitz mappings

Given a domain $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, following Section 5 in [28], see also Section 10.6 in [48], we say that a mapping $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is **finitely bi-Lipschitz** if

$$0 < l(z, f) \leq L(z, f) < \infty \quad \forall z \in D \quad (9.1)$$

where

$$L(z, f) = \limsup_{\zeta \rightarrow z} \frac{|f(\zeta) - f(z)|}{|\zeta - z|} \quad (9.2)$$

and

$$l(z, f) = \liminf_{\zeta \rightarrow z} \frac{|f(\zeta) - f(z)|}{|\zeta - z|}. \quad (9.3)$$

The class of finitely bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms is a natural generalization of the well-known classes of isometries and quasi-isometries. However, they are generally speaking are not of finite distortion by Iwaniec.

By the classic Stepanov theorem, see [80], see also [45], we obtain from the right hand inequality in (9.1) that finitely bi-Lipschitz mappings are differentiable a.e. and from the left hand inequality in (9.1) that $J_f(x) \neq 0$ a.e. Moreover, such mappings have (N) —property with respect to each Hausdorff measure, see, e.g., either Lemma 5.3 in [28] or Lemma 10.6 [48]. In particular, they are ACL but generally speaking are not in the class $W_{loc}^{1,1}$.

However, by Corollary 5.15 in [28] and Corollary 10.10 in [48]:

Lemma 9.1. *Every finitely bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a lower Q -homeomorphism with $Q = K_f$.*

Corollary 9.1. *All results on homeomorphisms with finite distortion in Section 8 are valid for finitely bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms.*

All these results for finitely bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms are perfectly similar to the corresponding results for homeomorphisms with finite distortion in Section 8. Hence we will not formulate them in the explicit form here.

The results of this paper can be applied to the theory of boundary value problems for the Beltrami equations including equations of the second kind that take an important part in many problems of mathematical physics.

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